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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY

Letter dated 8 December 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to transmit herewith the following documents

resulting from the Ministerial Meeting on Population of the Non-Aligned Movement, held at Bali, Indonesia, from 9 to 13 November 1993:

(a) Issues and recommendations for the International Conference on Population and Development 1994 (annex I);

(b) Non-Aligned Movement support for South-South collaboration in the field of population and family planning (annex II);

(c) Denpasar Declaration on Population and Development (annex III).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 12, 50, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99 and 109.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Issues and recommendations for the International Conference on Population and Development, adopted at the Ministerial Meeting on Population of the Non-Aligned Movement, held at Bali from 9 to 13 November 1993

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Meeting of Ministers in the field of Population of the Non-Aligned Countries was held in Denpasar, Indonesia from 11 to 13 November 1993. The Meeting derived its mandate from the Tenth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Movement, held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 1-6 September 1992. The Meeting of Ministers in the field of Population of NAM countries was preceded by the Meeting of Experts in Population of NAM countries, held in Bali from 19 to 21 July 1993, and the Senior Officials Meeting of Population, held in Denpasar from 9 to 10 November 1993. The Meeting of Ministers in the field of population of NAM countries was also sanctioned by the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation of NAM counsries, which decided to charge the Government of Indonesia to convene a meeting of experts, and of the Senior Officials in the field of population.

2. Whereas all NAM member countries were invited to send their Ministers in the field of population to the Meeting, the following member countries were represented in the meeting : Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cote D'ivoire, Cuba, DPR of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kehya, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka. Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, The Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

3. The following participants attended the Meeting as Observers : Brazil, China, Australia, Austria, Germany, Holy See, Netherlands, Romania, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Group of 77, UNESCO, United Nations, UNFPA, French Family Planning, INED (National Institute of Demographic Studies),

INSERM (National Institute of Health and Medical Research), the Rockefeller Foundation, Population Council, ORSTOM and USAID.

4. At its inaugural session, the Meeting was honoured to hear the keynote address given by President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia. The Meeting agreed to include the inaugural address as a valuable guidance for its deliberations and to attach it as an official record to the Report of the Meeting.

5. The Meeting deliberated on the recommendations for NAM member countries at the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt 1994, and categorized its deliberations into seventeen chapters. Based upon these deliberations, the Meeting submits the following recommendations.

PART ONE

Preamble, principles and fundamental considerations

CHAPTER I

PREAMBLE

6. The Meeting of the Ministers in the field of population of the NAM member countries was convened with the mandate from the Tenth Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement in Jakarta, Indonesia from 1 to 6 September 1992, with the objectives : (1) to consider the intensification of the exchange of information regarding member countries' experience with population policies and family planning programmes; (2) to consider the organization of South-South technical cooperation and assistance schemes with respect to education and awareness-raising activities, safe motherhood, and family planning programmes; and (3) to consider the establishment of joint and cooperative schemes for the production of medical supplies required for family planning programmes. The Tenth Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement in Jakarta, Indonesia, further decided that the Ministerial meeting should initiate the appropriate consultative process in order to formulate guidelines for preparations by member countries for the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in Cairo in September 1994.

7. The Meeting was deemed necessary to enhance the NAM's response to the changing times, especially and with respect to key areas and international cooperation in the field of population. In this regard the Meeting is of the firm belief that to attain these goals, political stability within their respective national boundaries as well as in the regional and sub-regional scope is one of the most important basic prerequisites.

8. It is recognized that significant efforts have been made by national governments to formulate and implement their respective national population policies and programmes, and recognized the achievements made to-date. However, it is also recognized that problems are encountered by most developing countries in the implementation of these policies and programmes.

9. It is also recognized that there exists a significant gap in the different stages of achievement in their respective national population policies and programmes among the NAM member countries, and the urgent need to close this gap is noted.

10. Considering current status of population programmes in NAM member countries, the Meeting adhered to the basic premise that the breadth and depth of the context of population and development issues are indeed vast, and the magnitude of these are ever increasing. In this regard, the Meeting commended past efforts made in the field of population and development, and praised those programmes which have shown visions into the immediate future.

11. It is recognized that cooperative efforts and assistance have been provided by the international and donor agencies to the population programmes of NAM member countries, in general. However, it is noted that these efforts and assistance need to be increased in order to attain the planned impact in their population programmes.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES AND FUNDAMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

12. Population concerns and issues are of high priority for NAM countries. These should be addressed in an interrelated manner with concerns of sustained economic growth and sustainable development. High rates of population growth, poverty and underdevelopment which are features of many NAM countries are all interlinked. It is important to break the nexus between high fertility, poverty, ill health and illiteracy to achieve goals of sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

13. The global economic system remains unresponsive to the needs of many NAM member countries particularly in such areas as problems of continuing debt crisis, decline in commodity prices, mounting protectionism in developed countries and restricted access to markets and technology. Therefore, there is a need to create a just, equitable and stable international social, economic and political environment, in which the aspirations of every country for prosperity and development, would be attainable.

14. Population concerns and environmentally sustainable development are also closely related which must take fully into consideration the unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, particularly in developed countries as well as population growth in developing countries. Recognizing the vicious circle of poverty and environmental degradation in NAM member countries, a viable strategy for ecological preservation must be a part of the broader strategy for poverty alleviation.

15. Human beings must be at the centre of population and development policies for the purpose of ensuring a basic quality of life for all. In this regard, NAM member countries reiterate that all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely, responsibly and without coercion the number and

spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so; the responsibility of couples and individuals in the exercise of this right takes into account the needs of their living and future children, and their responsibilities towards the community; that the family is the basic unit of society and that women must have a vital role in all aspects of population and development policies and activities to ensure their full involvement in all social, political and economic spheres.

16. Education, in all its perspectives, is a crucial factor in the attainment of a basic quality of life for all individuals and, accordingly, must be given high priority.

17. The formulation and implementation of population policies is the sovereign right of each nation. This right is to be exercised in accordance with national objectives and needs and without external interference, in order to improve the quality of life of the peoples of the world. The main responsibility for national population policies and programmes lies with national authorities. However, international cooperation should play an important role in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

18. Many developing countries have acquired remarkable qualities in their human resources for development, equipped with skills and experience in managing the process. In this light, it is duly noted that the urgency now exists to share the wealth in the quality of human resources for development with other developing countries, particularly among the NAM member countries.

19. In order to bring about partnership between North and South, for socio-economic development in an era of mutuality of economic interests, and increasing interdependence, it is imperative to enhance bilateral and multilateral grants and concessional aid flows to developing countries and to provide greater access to markets in developed country.

20. Population and development policies of all countries, particularly developing countries, depend both on strong political commitment by such countries and the full and sustained support of the international community. In this respect, the bilateral donor community, the United Nations system and other international organisations have an important role to play in the achievement of such goals.

PART TWO

Choices and responsibilities

CHAPTER III
THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT, SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND

21. It is noted that some NAM member countries are characterized by poverty, lack and imbalance of development which, in turn, are often associated with inappropriate spatial distribution of the population and undesirable environmental conditions. The critical challenge in this regard is to improve the quality of life for the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. These efforts are contained in the overall context of the development of the total quality of human life, within the comprehensive framework of sustainable development efforts, which should be made as the principle for meeting the twenty-first century.

22. It is noted that high-level commitment, strengthened support, and the integrated approach to population and development programmes are the indispensable elements for success in this complex endeavour.

23. Cooperation in the field of population and development among the NAM member countries, and among the developing countries in general, and the developed countries, in bilateral, multilateral and in tripartite arrangements, have over the past two decades produced positive results. These results have further encouraged the willingness on the part of the developed countries to participate in providing assistance to population and development programmes to the developing countries.

24. It is further noted that familiarization of the community with population and development and environmental protection through education, research, development and the dissemination of accurate information, are strategic to attaining success. In

this regard, it is emphasized that international co-operation among the NAM member countries, and the developing countries in general, in the sharing of information and experience is of significant importance.

25. It is noted that the success of sustainable development can only be ensured through full commitment. To this end, Human Resources Development is most essential, and within that context, education need to be given high priority. In this regard, the principle of life-long education need to be given emphasis.

OBJECTIVES

26. To integrate population as part of development programmes, and to incorporate population variables in the formulation of national and international development plans.

27. To alleviate poverty through the integrated population and economic development policies and programmes, with special emphasis on Human Resources Development, taking into account the inter-linkages of population and poverty, production, distribution and over-consumption pattern.

28. To create a favourable international environment for the implementation of population and development programmes and for promoting sustainable development.

MAIN ISSUES

29. Despite great efforts to reduce the population growth rates in NAM member countries, the absolute number of the population will continue to increase due to the large inflow of the younger cohort into the reproductive age brackets. This brings about new and added responsibilities to national and regional governments to cater to the needs of the ever-growing number of population.

30. The ultimate goal of population policies is to improve the quality of life

of the population. The successes attained in population and development and in development of other fields or sectors, brought about changes in the balance between population and the environment including natural resources. Among the problems are: inappropriate management of afforestation due to growth of the forest products industry; reduced area for agriculture as a result of industrial growth and expansion of residential areas; as further consequences are shortage of potable water supply, hindrance in renewal of well water, change in climate and over consumption of energy resources.

31. The high rate of growth and the maldistribution of the population may cause environmental problems, such as, decrease of the quality of agricultural soil, improper forest exploitation, air and water pollution, threat of extinction of certain varieties of species of plants and animals, and the climatic changes the world over, and negative impacts on human being.

32. Developing countries which have successfully reduced their fertility and mortality levels are now beginning to face the consequences of the ageing of the population, as the proportion of the older aged population is increasing. It is important to note that the aged are an asset to the community, the nation and the development process, as they have acquired a wealth of experience, skills, knowledge and wisdom.

33. It is also noted that national development efforts are not always equitable reaching all layers of the community. Some communities are not yet adequately enjoying the fruits of development. These communities are to be brought into the mainstream of the development process.

RECOMMENDATIONS

34. National strategies for slowing and controlling rapid population growth, strategies to influence the patterns of population distribution and strategies to influence size, structure and composition of the population, should be closely

integrated with strategies for eliminating poverty, for preserving environment, and for promoting socio-economic development.

35. With regards to the relationships between population dynamics and environmental impacts, appropriate and adaptive strategies and policies need to be formulated and implemented to maintain the balance. Further, policies and strategies need to be formulated for minimizing dislocation of populations caused by environmental degradation, by natural disasters, by political conflicts, and social unrest.

36. Recognizing that sustainable development is essential to ensure the success of development, and to ensure the desired increments in promoting the welfare of the population, adaptive strategies need to be formulated within the framework of population policies to that effect.

37. Further, on sustainable development, to ensure the success of endeavours in this, education programmes need to be given high priority, and need to be pursued with earnest emphasis. In this regard, it is further recommended that education activities commence from early infancy to adult education, encompassing mental stimulus for infants to skill training for the elderly. Whenever possible the principle of "universal free education" is recommended.

38. Despite the remarkable advances in national and regional development, the existence of poverty in certain segments of the population remains tangible. In this regard, national and international policy-makers need to take urgent actions in the realm of poverty alleviation.

39. It is further noted that the underprivileged segments of the society in NAM member countries are characterized by (1) poverty, (2) ill health, and (3) ignorance. These characteristics need to be reversed, and it is in that light that national and international policy-makers are strongly urged to take tangible actions thereof.

CHAPTER IV

GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

BACKGROUND

40. Women in NAM member countries today are undergoing rapid social and cultural changes. The pace of these changes of women's role and status varies according to the specific conditions of each country; traditional wisdom or values on this matter have also been changing accordingly. However, many of them are left out. The family, as the basic and core social-cultural unit that reflects the character of a society, is now facing hard facts that women, as individuals as well as a segment of the society, are trying to pave a more proportional gender equality based on gender partnership. They are aspiring to a new and multiple role in life: as wife, mother, and to employ themselves in a more productive economic sector.

OBJECTIVES

41. In accordance with United Nations' General Assembly's declarations on the right to development which argues that the human being should be the central subject of development and should be an active participant and beneficiary of the right to development; it is imperative that the NAM member countries should gear themselves to empower women by developing the quality of life of women, both as individuals and as members of their respective families, communities and societies. As the quality of women has been improved, they are in a better position to be involved as active participants and beneficiaries of development of their families, communities and societies. The development of women should take place hand-in-hand with the development of men. Therefore, gender development is the main objective.

MAIN ISSUES

42. There are three major issues in this matter, namely (1) gender equality, (2) the empowerment of women in terms of the development of the quality of life of women, (3) conducive social and cultural environment for the first two to take place.

43. The issue of equality is perceived in the spirit of partnership. Both women and men are encouraged to play active roles in the development of their countries. Women would only be able to play the role of active participants if they are properly empowered. The empowerment of women should be translated into concrete actions taken to widen women's access to health, education and training services, and at the same time to improve gender equality before the law and equal gender opportunity to be employed in gainful jobs. Gender equality and the empowerment of women would step-up women's ability in taking care of their children, and addressing men in sharing responsibilities in such a way as both parties could develop their full humanity. Both gender equality and the empowerment of women could only take place in conducive social and cultural environments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

44. It is cautioned that non-confrontative stances should be adhered to and to prevent the dichotomization between men and women, and that a collaborative attitude be fostered.

45. It is imperative to remove the barriers in legal, educational, administrative, social, economic, cultural, and other fields, that prevent women from achieving their potentials. The need for more stringent enforcement of existing laws and regulations designed to help women is also strongly felt.

46. Positive actions are needed to increase participation, representation and leadership of women in all areas of social and economic development, particularly at management and policy-making levels.

47. The formulation and implementation of policies and strategies need to be done to facilitate and promote all forms of education and training opportunities for women. Furthermore, the formulation and implementation of policies should ensure equality in employment and increased access to income-generating activities for women.

48. Policies and strategies need to be formulated and implemented to promote women's empowerment to enable them to play an equal role in the development process, and to enable them to realize their rights and economic independence.

49. Policy-makers at all levels need to endeavour to eliminate the root causes of preference for male children, and to give equal value to male and female children. There is also the dire need for elimination of inequalities in access to health care based on gender, age or status in the family. Firm national policy measures need to be taken to increase women's awareness of their rights with regards to reproduction, social, economic and legal matters.

50. Cognizant that the practice of female genital mutilation still prevails in some societies, policy-makers are urged to take tangible steps to halt all forms of these practices.

51. Tangible measures need to be undertaken to combat all forms of violence and discrimination based on age or gender, particularly on women.

52. National policy-makers are urged to take firm actions to combat negative perceptions about women and their role in society.

53. National policy-makers are called upon to endeavour to monitor the effect of population, development, health and environmental programmes on women's social, economic and health status, and to monitor the involvement of women in such programmes with a view to enhancing an institutionalized gender-sensitive development planning process.

CHAPTER V

POPULATION GROWTH AND STRUCTURE

BACKGROUND

54. Despite remarkable achievements in fertility reduction the worldover, the population growth, in absolute numbers, is likely to persist at levels near the present rates in the coming decades. It is also recognized that there are significant differences between regions and countries in terms of growth and its fertility and mortality rates.

55. These levels and differences have resulted in the ultimate size and regional distribution of the world population, and in the structure, the composition and the characteristics. Particular attention needs to be given to the ageing of the population and the places where this phenomenon is most apparent.

56. In the light of the above, it is firmly believed that specific actions are required to take fully into account the variety of trends in population growth and structure in the context of sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

OBJECTIVES

57. As the majority of NAM member countries are undergoing the transition from high fertility and mortality to low rates, the transition process need to be synchronized with the pace of national development, with a view that population stabilization be achieved.

58. There is a dire need to create national and international understanding on, and the commitment to incorporate, the interdependency among development, population growth and structure, as well as the environment.

59. As the majority of NAM member countries are characterized by the high proportion of the vulnerable segment in the population, attention need to be given to cater to their needs within the framework of national development programmes and policies.

MAIN ISSUES

60. Within the context of ongoing transition from high to low levels of fertility and mortality, important variations exist both at the national and regional levels, and among the regions and countries, particularly among NAM member countries. The majority of NAM member countries are converging to low rates of population growth, but at varying speeds of decline, whereas a significant number of other countries are still at the pre-transitional stage or at the beginning of their transition.

61. While there is decline in the mortality rates in many NAM member countries at the same time fertility rates remain persistently high in several countries. This brought about the substantial proportion of children and the young people in the population. The resultant implication is the high demand by young segments of the population for better social services and social infrastructure.

62. The decreasing mortality levels and upward trend of child survival, brings about a larger proportion of the older people in the population, thus resulting in the ageing of the population. This segment of the population poses both as a new challenge and opportunities in the NAM member countries.

63. In most societies, the elderly population would require attention of the policy-makers.

64. The disabled comprise another component in the segment of the disadvantaged population, and therefore they would need the urgent attention of national and

international policy-makers. It is noted in this regard that little international attention has been given to them.

RECOMMENDATIONS

65. It is obvious that the youth and the adolescent in the society are the present manifestations of the society's and the nation's future, and therefore it is most essential to develop and to improve their quality, and to enlist their commitment to the population programmes. In that regard, national and international policy-makers are urgently called upon to design innovative programmes to enhance their involvement and their contribution to the population programmes. Corollary to that, policy-makers need to sustain these innovative programmes over an extended period of time for as long as these are needed.

66. It is widely established that the vulnerable impoverished and marginalized groups in the society do indeed have their potentials for national and regional development. In this regard, national and regional policy-makers need to formulate and implement innovative programmes for these segments of the population, and to sustain these innovative programmes for as long as these are needed.

67. It is generally noted that past high population growth rates have brought about the large percentage of youth in the population, and noted that they are indeed the decisive determinant of the future of the society. It is therefore urged to national and international policy-makers to fulfill their needs and their aspirations with regards to their future.

68. It is also noted that with the rapid population growth, and the remarkable increases in the life expectancy at birth which is brought about by advances in health programmes and by development in general, most NAM governments are faced with problems related to the vulnerable segments of the population. Most common examples of these are the increasing number of the elderly, the increasing number of

under-privileged children, especially children who are unable to enjoy the benefits of schooling. With regards to the elderly, policy-makers need to address to their needs for appropriate care and services. For the under-privileged children, as they also represent the shape of the future generations, policy-makers need to take into account the underprivileged children's interests.

69. Concern was raised on the imbalances between the employment opportunities on the one hand, and those seeking employment. It is therefore urgently imperative that national and international policy-makers take firm actions to alleviate the plight of these vulnerable segments of the society.

70. It is noted that child labour is an apparent phenomenon in some NAM member countries. It is also recognized that economic pressure is one of the causes forcing them to join the labour force without being properly and appropriately equipped with skills and education. A large majority comprise also school drop-outs. In this regard national and international policy-makers are urged to combat the root causes of this phenomena, and take firm actions to alleviate poverty.

CHAPTER VI
THE FAMILY. ITS ROLE, COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

BACKGROUND

71. The family is the most important environment to which one owes one's humanity. It is within the family that various life processes have been taking place, i.e. the growth, development and protection of children, the equity and participation of women, the caring of the elderly, the main and crucial place for educational process, health and fulfillment of everybody's nutrition.

72. The family with its new roles, structure and composition, is of paramount importance for the survival and well being of the human kind. Together with its community and physical environment, these traditional collective institutions should be preserved and strengthened in order to attain better quality of life for all individuals, particularly in the NAM member countries.

73. Families in NAM member countries are important agents of sustained economic growth in order to maintain sustainable development both at familial and communal level, as well as at the societal level. Their contribution to these processes is most crucial. Furthermore, the family also plays an important role in the intergenerational transmission of social values, as a primary agent of socialization, and is therefore a potential agent of social change.

OBJECTIVES

74. The family is the core and basic institution and social unit which has been playing crucial roles in preserving both society and humanity. Therefore, all possible and available means should be geared to preserve and strengthen the family.

75. The family is to be given special emphasis, as it is the basic element of societal life and of social development, and it is to be considered as the basic societal resources of development.

76. To preserve and strengthen the family in this rapidly changing world to maintain and perform basic functions such as (1) religious function, (2) socio-cultural function, (3) sharing of love, including the process of democratization in the family, (4) the family as sanctuary for the individual member, (5) the reproductive function, (6) the socialization function, (7) the productive function, (8) the environmental protection function.

MAIN ISSUES

77. As part of the process of rapid demographic and socio-economic change, patterns of family formation are undergoing considerable change, such that the composition and structure of families are being altered. There are numerous concepts of the family around the world, which are derived from the diversity of social, political and cultural systems. These diversities have their implications on policy formulation and on programmes involving the family and family development.

78. As a basic unit of society, the family is entitled to receive protection by society and by the State. In this regard, there is a significant number of families which belong to the vulnerable segment of the population. These include single-parent families headed by uneducated and poor persons, poor families with disabled members, families separated by working conditions of their members, refugees and displaced families, and other forms of disadvantages.

RECOMMENDATIONS

79. Considering the various family formations within the complex societal development process, it is imperative that out of the diversity a concrete understanding of their roles in the changing society is underlaid.

80. Within the framework of today's developmental situations in NAM member countries it is considered imperative to continue efforts to change attitudes, especially of men, about responsibilities in the family, including family planning and women's empowerment, and the development and protection of children. It is further noted that the need still exists to encourage the full involvement of men in all areas of family responsibilities.

81. Cognizant that family planning programmes have moved beyond their original goals of fertility limitation, it is recommended that the scope of family planning programmes be officially and manifestedly expanded to give direct focus on family development and the promotion of family welfare: its social, cultural, economic, educational and other needs.

82. There is a felt need to recognize that the family is the smallest unit in the society, and the basic element for the success of development, and therefore recommended that national, regional, and international policies and strategies be formulated to utilize the family as the basic and core unit for planning and implementation of socio-economic development programmes.

83. In the same light, special projects need to be launched wherein the family is recognized as an institution for planning, for the implementation, and for the evaluation of their own socio-economic development activities. The development of the family well being would in turn improve the welfare of its members on which the well being of a people is based.

84. Further cognizant of the role of the family as the basic social institution in socio-economic development, tangible steps are urgent to be taken to promote and to protect the cohesiveness of the family, and to promote and sustain the role of the family as the unit of production and of reproduction.

85. Considering the strategic role of the family in socio-economic development programmes, policies and strategies need to be urgently designed to identify the family as the core unit for children's education and socialization, and to assign the family as the primary unit for the caring of the elderly, and to recognize the family as the main vehicle for the transmittal of norms and values.

86. Urgent steps need to be taken by national and international authorities to better understand the complexity of family welfare, and to expeditiously develop the appropriate measurements for family welfare.

CHAPTER VII

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

BACKGROUND

87. Though many countries have conducted extensive and intensive family planning programmes over the years, access to these programmes for reproductive health and rights of women does not appear to have received adequate attention. In NAM member countries, and developing countries in general, maternal morbidity and mortality are common events.

88. It is further established that the medical causes of maternal death represent only the most visible dimension of a multitude of problems. It is influenced by inappropriateness or depravation of socio-economic conditions, in nutrition, in sanitation, in maternal health care during the antenatal and perinatal periods.

89. It is further noted that many people recognize that human sexuality and sex behavior are closely interrelated, and are factors that affected sexual health and reproductive health. Family planning is also widely recognized as a means of fulfilling reproductive rights and promoting maternal and child health.

90. The integrated approach to reproductive health, family planning and development as advocated by many international fora, calls for common understanding of their complex inter-relationships. In this regard, there is an urgent need to improve political commitment and operational actions, that with respect to the integrated reproductive health, family planning and national development policy makers and planners need a comprehensive understanding of the linkages between women's health status, women's rights and roles, and women human resources.

OBJECTIVES

91. To increase the awareness of couples and individuals of the risks of women in the reproduction process particularly in childbearing and delivery processes.

92. To internalize small, happy, and prosperous family norms, and thereby it becomes an integral part of one's as well as the community's attitude or beliefs.

93. To institutionalize reproductive health care and family planning programmes by encouraging all institutions to be self-motivated and self-reliant, and that further family planning and reproductive health care will be the integral part of their mission, motto, and outreach programmes.

94. To improve the quality of reproductive health care and family planning services, including the provision of contraceptives to meet the demand for those, which will help couples to achieve their desired number and the spacing of their children.

95. To provide adequate information about reproductive-health for adolescents which may lead them to healthy reproductive life.

MAIN ISSUES

96. The understanding of factors related to reproductive health lead to substantive elements to be considered as goals of the programme in promoting reproductive health and family planning. Firstly, it is to increase knowledge about all possible causal background of improper reproductive processes, necessary and required conditions of reproductive health, the value of small family norm, the advantages and the possible negative side-effects of using contraception. Secondly, it is to encourage favourable attitude towards efforts and behavior that support reproductive health and family planning. Thirdly, it is the strengthening actions, which support and facilitate

reproductive health and family planning including infertility management. Fourthly, it is the urgent need of reproductive health education for adolescents and youth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

97. The formulation and the enactment of laws pertaining to minimum age at first marriage, and tangible measures to discourage early pregnancy and childbearing, are highly and urgently needed.

98. National policy-makers are called upon to design appropriate strategies to increase awareness of all members of the family of women's reproductive concerns and rights. Policy-makers are further urged to design appropriate activities to provide information and education about reproductive health care to adolescents and to ensure their access to services.

99. Appropriate measures need to be undertaken to systematically improve the quality of all family planning services, and to ensure the widest possible choice of methods to the clients, and the most appropriate technology that is safe, acceptable and affordable. It is further recommended that thorough and accurate information be made available to the general population, and that effective follow-up be provided to those who need these. In the same thought, the need for instituting caring service-providers is reiterated.

100. Considering that family planning programmes are in essence family welfare and family development programmes, it is urgently recommended that safe motherhood and child survival initiatives be integrated with family planning programmes.

101. Considering the current status of problems in family development, it is deemed imperative to give emphasis to the promotion of the rights of women and children within the family, with regards to family development.

102. The imperative need to improve the quality and coverage of family planning information, the provision of appropriate quality of services for individuals, for couples and for the underserved sub-groups of the population, are strongly recommended.

CHAPTER VIII
HEALTH AND MORTALITY

BACKGROUND

103. It is noted that over the past decades life expectancy has improved significantly in most of the NAM member countries. Not only does this improvement translate into direct and significant gain in well being, but it also reduces the economic burden imposed by unhealthy workers and absenteeism due to illnesses. But it is also noted that the growing number of the elderly deserves attention particularly with regards to their vulnerability to degenerative diseases as well as it is noted with alarm the ominous threat of the spread of STD including HIV/AIDS, and increases in the incidence of certain forms of diseases caused by the consumption of tobacco, alcohol or drugs - which heeds to the change in life style.

104. It is noted that mortality rate has continued to decline in most NAM member countries. However, there are certain population groups within countries and, in some, entire national population where morbidity and mortality rates are still alarmingly high. Child survival rates have increased dramatically over the years, but it is noted that in some NAM member countries infant and child mortality rates still prevail at the high level. Remarkable achievements are also noted in efforts to lower maternal mortality, but new approaches are direly needed to speed-up the pace of endeavours in this regard. Despite this remarkable improvement, enormous health problem are still remaining. These problems are misallocation of public funds, inequity in basic health services, inefficiency in the provision of health services and the exploding cost of health services. Related to the above-mentioned diseases, there is an apparent concern on the access to health care which is admittedly not available yet to the larger population of the world.

OBJECTIVES

105. To endeavor further developments in Primary Health Care such that accessibility and availability of services can be enhanced for the general population, and such that these services are of better quality yet affordable to the greater majority of the population.

106. To endeavour to increase child survival protection and development in its broadest context, which among other things encompass the reduction of infant mortality, and the provision of universal child immunization services.

107. To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality through various programmes, and to make available the widest access of maternal health care to all segments of the population.

108. To decrease the incidence of STD particularly HIV/AIDS through the most comprehensive positive means, which include mass education to modify high risk sexual behaviour, scientific and medical research for the appropriate medication, and the strengthening of familial ties and responsibility.

109. To provide appropriate health care services to vulnerable segments of the population of NAM member countries which are still susceptible to communicable and degenerative diseases.

MAIN ISSUES

110. Maternal mortality is one of the major problems among women of child-bearing age in most developing countries. United Nations figures indicate that in most developed countries, maternal mortality rates are markedly lower compared to those of the less developed countries. It is further indicated that in addition to diseases, the high maternal mortality rates in the less developed countries are caused by complications related to abortion.

111. Although in many NAM member countries infant and child mortality rates have been significantly reduced, it is found that the high rates are attributable to poverty, malnutrition, frequent and multiple pregnancies, ignorance of proper hygiene and sanitation, inadequacy of health facilities, and indirectly to social and political unrest.

112. It is noted that important advances are being made in NAM member countries to improve access to the essential elements of primary health care and in making available basic curative health services, as reflected in the sustained increases in life expectancy at birth in most parts of the world. With regard to the preventive health measures, it is further noted that despite the progress made, large segments of the population, mostly in the less developed countries, lack access to public services, such as clean water and sanitation facilities, and are thus at greater risk of infectious diseases.

113. With regards to STD particularly HIV/AIDS, it is noted that the incidence of these diseases continues to be high, and even on the rise in some countries. It is further noted, that the spread of HIV/AIDS, is ominous.

RECOMMENDATION

114. It is noted that the provision of Primary Health Care is of utmost priority in the efforts to further reduce morbidity and mortality rates. It is further noted that some NAM member countries have been successful in utilizing and employing volunteers in such endeavour, and thus, recommend that experiences in this area be disseminated internationally, particularly to those NAM member countries where efforts in this area are most urgent.

115. In many of the NAM member countries special efforts need to be undertaken towards the accessibility of Primary Health Care services to the general public, particularly to the remote geographic areas and to certain segments of the population. In this light national and international policy-makers are urged to take serious and tangible actions to further improved the existing accessibility of Primary Health Care services to encompass those areas. With regard to the preventive measures, the NAM member countries are recommended to broaden access to public services such as clean water, sanitation facilities, and immunization.

116. Cognizant of the plight of the greater majority of children in the developing world, particularly those of the NAM member countries, it is urged that national governments and the international donor communities join hands in the efforts in Child Survival, child development, and child protection.

117. As child development does not only focus on the physical health, but should also encompass its mental health and mental development. Whenever possible national governments and international agencies are invited to co-operate and co-ordinate action to extend their programmes of child development beyond the present target limit of children under five years.

118. Cognizant of the fact that conditions and situations wherein mothers deliver their infants are, in the major portion of the NAM member countries, far from satisfactory, and that the greater percentages of the deliveries were assisted by untrained birth attendants, it is called upon national governments and international agencies to immediately take firm actions to implement the 'Safe Motherhood Initiatives'. It is further urgently called upon them to immediately go beyond the conceptual stage and developed programmes in this area, with mobilization and involvement of the community.

119. It recommended that policy-makers devote their attention on providing the necessary protection to all people, especially the vulnerable groups, from HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, through intensive mass media and

interpersonal communication activities, aimed at providing information and ultimately towards attitudinal and behavioural change.

120. Recognizing the increasing incidence of diseases caused by the consumption of tobacco, alcohol or drugs and the degenerative diseases, national and international decision-makers are urged to encourage the healthy life styles, particularly to those who are susceptible to those diseases.

121. At the present stage of national, and regional development, the population in general aspire to obtain higher quality of health and medical services. To meet this 'new demand' it is called upon policy-makers, both in the public and private sectors and of the NGOs, to take all necessary and tangible efforts to this end. It is further called upon all concerned to conduct critical reviews on the existing standards of quality service with the new perspective towards the next generations.

CHAPTER IX

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, URBANIZATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

BACKGROUND

122. The mode of development affects migration and the resulting pattern of population distribution. Migration and urbanization are intrinsic parts of the development process. In this light, it is noted that although rural-rural and urban-urban migration are significant forms of spatial mobility in many countries, attention has mostly been focused on the rural-urban flows because of their contribution to urban population growth.

123. The development of more productive employment opportunities in selected areas is the main goal of general development strategies. Therefore, emphasis should be given in the areas which are less developed. so the flow of people could be directed toward more precise objectives.

OBJECTIVES

124. To ensure a more balanced population distribution by promoting simultaneously the sustainable development of rural and urban areas, with particular emphasis on the promotion of social equity and well being, to further reduce the role of push factors in migration flows so as to encourage the growth of small or medium sized urban centres and the sustainable development of rural areas.

125. To maintain the appropriate balance between population and environmental factors in cities and regions, appropriate policies need to be directed towards more sustainable development.

MAIN ISSUES

126. It is noted that in rural areas, low productivity and pressure on land leads to migration both to urban and to other rural areas. In urban areas, environmental strains are often the cause for movement. Yet, to the extent that development activities remain spatially concentrated in urban areas, they will continue to encourage an unbalanced population distribution.

127. It is further noted that population distribution policies should be part of general development strategies, therefore, population movements should be directed to ensure the balance between population distribution and environmental factors incorporated in the development processes.

128. Experience has indicated that the incidence of population movements is induced by causes ranging from natural disasters to internal conflicts. Given the nature of their movements, internally displaced persons often find themselves in particularly vulnerable situations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

129. Policies and strategies need to be formulated and imperatively implemented to foster a balanced population distribution. In this regard it is recommended that policy decision-makers consider that the determination of the appropriate balance is in fact dependent upon numerous elements, among others geographic, socio-economic and environmental factors.

130. Considering the trends in population growth, specifically on the impacts of development on the growing rural and semi-urban populations, it is apparent that policies and strategies need to be expeditiously formulated and implemented to provide adequate infrastructure and services for a growing rural and semi-urban population. Considering the rapid growth of the urban population, there is the urgent

need for efforts to improve the quality of life of city dwellers through better urban management.

131. It is recommended that policies and strategies in macro-economic and social development, need to be formulated appropriately, with particular aim to ensure that these policies and strategies do not result in undesirable population concentration.

132. Considering the relatively high level of unemployment and underemployment in several NAM member countries, and in the light of the above recommendation, it is recommended that the general strategies and macro-economic and social policies should address and enhance labour-absorbing capacity at both the urban and rural areas. On the same line of thought, special attention of the policy-makers should be devoted to providing special assistance to vulnerable migrant groups.

133. Considering the phenomenon of large numbers of people moving from the rural areas to the urban areas, and whereas urban policies are encouraged to absorb these migrants into the main stream of urban development, it is strongly encouraged that national policy decision-makers endeavour to create attractive opportunities for better living in the rural areas. It is believed that these kinds of policies would stem the influx of people to the urban areas, and at the same time, would urbanize the rural areas as supporting areas for the urban economy.

134. Promote strategies that simultaneously encourage the growth of small or medium-sized urban centres and the sustainable development of rural areas.

135. Reducing the risks of environmental degradation by developing appropriate strategies to address the problems emanating from the expansion of human settlements on areas with fragile ecosystems.

CHAPTER X

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

BACKGROUND

136. It is noted that most international migrants including refugees are of a regional nature, with people moving between neighbouring countries or between countries in the same region. However, number of refugees and interregional migrants, particularly those directed to developed countries, has been growing. In this regard, it is further noted that the trend towards increased international population mobility has not generally been matched by the willingness of countries of destination to admit more documented migrants.

137. The need to build a better world where friendship prevails, requires actions to accommodate people with different views and opinions with regards to rules and regulations practised in a particular country. While the acceptance flow of foreigners is a humane task, however, the creation of favourable socio-economic conditions for the international migrants should be considered as a policy with high priority in global development.

OBJECTIVES

138. To maximize the benefits of migration, and to increase the likelihood that migration has positive consequences for the development of both sending and receiving countries, to control undocumented migrants and prevent the exploitation of documented migrants and to ensure that their rights are protected according to national laws, international conventions and laws.

139. To accommodate flows of persons among countries and nations is a priority in world civilization. The goals toward better life must be a major reason for people moving between countries and nations.

MAIN ISSUES

140. It is found that international migration both affects, and is affected, by the development process. When the migration is documented, it can be beneficial for both countries of origin and destination. Problems arise when the migrants are undocumented.

141. It is also noted that documented migrants are those who satisfy all the legal requirements to enter, stay and, if applicable, to hold employment in the country of destination. Many of these migrants have indeed acquired the right on long-term residence in the countries of destination, but an increasing number of them do not adhere to the established legal requirements of the country of destination.

142. Recognizing the sovereign right of every nation/State to decide who can enter and stay in its territory and under what conditions, it is found that the increasing flows of, and undocumented or irregular migrants who do not fulfill the requirements established by the country of destination, to enter, to stay or to exercise an economic activity, are a source of concern.

143. Concern is raised with regard to the growing number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the international spheres, and the need is recognized to combat the root-cause of these refugee movements, with explicit condemnation of the practice of 'ethnic cleansing', and to support the international protection and assistance of refugees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

144. Policy-makers are called upon to take neccessary measure through consultation, to address problems related to people who are internationally displaced due to war, internal strife, or natural disasters.

145. Cognizant of the fact that inter-country differences are in some instances the attraction for potential migrants to move from one country to the other, and recognizing that this type of population movements is a potential threat to regional harmony, it is recommended that to prevent this kind of population movement, special attention need to be given to improving living conditions within countries.

146. It is recommended that host national and regional governments take the necessary actions to protect the rights of legal migrants in accordance with the receiving government's laws and regulations. It is further recognized that while the basic human rights of undocumented migrants, may not be neglected, their inflow should be strongly discouraged.

147. It is recognized that the refugees and refugee movements are potential threats to international and national stability, and therefore it is recommended that national and international policy-makers take serious measures to combat the underlying causes of refugee movements and find durable solutions to the plight of refugees. It is further recommended that adequate assistance be provided to refugees, particularly those in the developing countries. In this light, it is recommended that national and international authorities do effective and efficient coordination in the provision of refugee assistance.

148. Recognizing the phenomenon of the increasing number of migrants coming to the developed countries, and further recognizing the motives of their moves, firm efforts are urged to combat the root causes at the place of origin. The countries of destination are further urged to develop potentials of these migrants as their Human Resources for Development.

PART THREE

Means of implementation

CHAPTER XI

PROMOTION OF POPULATION INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

BACKGROUND

149. The creation and maintenance of awareness about the importance of population issues is of crucial importance both at the national and local levels, particularly to promote the aims and activities of population programmes. At the global level it is to build worldwide support for population activities.

150. Population information, education and communication (IEC) activities usually have a broad mandate and complex functions, involving many different audiences, messages and channels of communication. It is noted that these activities will require, inter alia, appropriate use of (a) the most 'modern media' available, accompanied by state-of-the-art monitoring techniques, for maximum effectiveness; (b) multi media, utilizing all possible channels and establishment of dedicated channels, for maximum coverage; (c) traditional media, utilizing traditional entertainments, for fulfilling communication needs of 'local-dialect-speaking' and the 'illiterate' audience. It is further noted that, therefore, a coordinated strategic approach is of utmost importance.

OBJECTIVES

151. To increase individual and public awareness and knowledge about all population-related issues and its consequences.

152. To bring about behavioural and attitudinal changes, personal and communal, towards the formulation and implementation of population-related problem solving actions.

153. To encourage active individual and community participation in implementing population programmes including the provision of adequate population information from various channels which fulfill specific needs of particular targets.

MAIN ISSUES

154. It is widely accepted that public awareness is vital for groups and individuals to act constructively on population issues.

155. It is recognized that attitudes which form the basis for behaviour and views on population issues are often formed early in life, and for this reason, an approach beginning long before adulthood is required and population education, in and out-of-school system, is one such approach.

RECOMMENDATIONS

156. The utilization of information, education and communication strategies in the promotion of interspouse communication, and to ensure active involvement of men in planning the family, is strongly recommended.

157. Reviewing the trends in the awareness of the relationships between population dynamics and national development activities, it is recommended that more concerted efforts need to be undertaken to increase this awareness. It is therefore further recommended that increased national resource mobilization is done to meet the urgent demand for such activities.

158. International collaboration is needed to concentrate efforts for effective communication programmes, i.e. strategic IEC planning for simultaneous and coordinated action, socio-cultural research to identify the characteristics of key target

groups, formulation of appropriate messages for each specific target groups, the utilization of extensive and effective communication channels.

159. The adoption of a comprehensive IEC worldwide network by international broadcasters and publishing societies for dedicated regular population-education-for-all programmes through worldwide as well nation-wide mass media, is urgently recommended.

160. National governments should make available high-quality client-responsive population education materials to all formal schools and informal education programmes.

161. To meet specific communication needs, and to reach specific communication targets, all responsible agencies and organizations in the national and international spheres, are urged to devote attention to the use of all available communication media, including the traditional ones.

162. Partnership should be forged with professional organizations in designing creative and innovative ways of promoting the appropriate and conducive attitudes towards actions to solve the population problems.

CHAPTER XII

CAPACITY BUILDING

BACKGROUND

163. The fundamental purpose of mechanisms for the attainment of population goals is the generation of the capacity of countries, through their Governments, non-governmental organizations, private and personal initiatives, to undertake programmes of action to further their own national development, advancing the quality of life of their people. In this regard it is believed that the development of integrated programmes addressing population issues, particularly family planning and family well being within the broad context of sustainable economic activity, require the participation of appropriately trained personnel working within effective institutional arrangements. It is further emphasized that the building of national capacities and strengthening of local and regional institutions to meet the challenges of demographic change must be a priority activity.

OBJECTIVE

164. The overall goal of capacity building is to enhance the quality and quantity of trained personnel, both government and private, in all sectors of development, and to strengthen the management and organizational viability and productivity of social institutions relevant to population and development including family planning.

MAIN ISSUES

165. It is firmly believed that national capacity-building in the areas of management skills and strategic planning is crucial to ensure the appropriate selection and deployment of trained individuals to maximize institutional effectiveness.

166. It is found that the recent trend towards decentralization of authority in many national population and development programmes, particularly in government programmes, and in NAM member countries, significantly increases the requirement for trained staff to meet new responsibilities at all administrative levels.

167. It is recognized that in many countries and in some regions, the formulation of population and development policies, programmes and plans of action, and their implementation and monitoring, remains constrained by insufficient local capacity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

168. Deep concern is expressed about the persistent lack of resources devoted to population and family development endeavours, both at the national and international levels. The steadily increasing needs for resources of population and family development programmes, particularly those in the NAM member countries, is duly noted. Therefore, urgent calls made in previous international fora are amplified, particularly those inviting strong political commitment of national policy-makers and international agencies to mobilize and allocate sufficient resources to meet these increasing demands adequately.

169. It is noted, there is a need to expand the resource base by including community participation, and the participation of other sectors in the country to meet all the needs for the implementation of population programmes.

170. Aware of the role of various agencies, institutions and action groups outside the national and regional levels, it is recommended that urgent forging and further development of the partnership between the Governments and action groups outside the Government, including NGOs, the private sector and local communities, in the plan formulation, implementation and in the evaluation of intervention measures in population and development programmes, be undertaken as expeditiously as possible.

171. Adhering to the principle to strive for self-sufficiency in the mobilization and the allocation of national resources, it is strongly recommended to national governments of NAM member countries that national level resources must remain the primary source of funding. It is recognized that additional resources will remain to be essential, particularly those originating from the international community and from the developed countries. In this regard reference was made, and called to the attention of national and international policy-makers, to the regional population conferences emphasizing the importance of international assistance in the area of resource mobilization for population programmes.

CHAPTER XIII

TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND

172. Research and development in the field of population should desirably utilize the latest in the related technology, and should be directed towards improving the well-being of the population.

173. It is firmly believed that population and development policies and programmes should be based upon sound knowledge. It is further recognized that research in the field of population and family development involve the broad spectrum of disciplines, to measure and analyze population and family life trends, to develop safer and more effective programme inputs and to improve the delivery of services in accordance with the conditions prevailing in various socio-economic and cultural settings.

174. It is realized that the appropriate transfer of family planning technology from the North to South should be stepped-up. NAM member countries have been aware that there is an urgent need to develop their self-reliance in appropriate family planning technology, by utilizing the existing knowledge and local contraceptive means, on the one hand, and by enhancing their technical know-how in managing and using the imported family planning technology.

OBJECTIVES

175. The ultimate objective of conducting research and applying technology in national development is to contribute to the process of formulating comprehensive and integrated population and development policies and programmes, which takes into account both the macro-structural factors and the micro-familial ones as well as ethical considerations.

176. The main objectives of Research and Development are; (1) to strengthen data collection and analytical capabilities and to expand data dissemination; (2) to further develop bio-medical research; (3) to strengthen socio-economic research and development; (4) to initiate and to develop contraceptive technology and to step-up the transfer of manufacturing technology; and (5) to initiate and develop family welfare indicators which are appropriate to each country.

MAIN ISSUES

177. Although important improvements have been made over the past two decades in the collection and analysis of demographic data, it is recognized that much crucially important work remains to be done, particularly in IMR, MMR, and family welfare related data.

178. While recognizing the remarkable advances made in the field of biomedical research, it is believed that a substantial degree of effort across a wide range of activities will be required to ensure that all people have the opportunity to achieve and maintain sound reproductive health and to exercise their basic rights to safe and voluntary fertility regulation.

179. It is firmly believed that there is an urgent need to promote research essential to the design and monitoring of community-based population policies and programmes in order to ensure, inter alia, that they respond to the needs of the family, the community, the society at large in different socio-economic conditions, as well as to the needs of women and of the vulnerable, marginalized and under-served people.

180. It is the experience of the NAM member countries that all efforts in research and development are geared to the development of people's welfare. Therefore, family well being is the basis of people's welfare. This can be achieved through family well being approaches that represents the experience of the family planning programme.

RECOMMENDATIONS

181. While noting the significant strides made in the choice of technologies by NAM member countries to achieve sustained economic growth, it is urged that transfer of these technologies to countries in need be made a priority in international cooperation.

182. Cognizant of the efforts made by NAM member countries in the field of education, it is strongly believed that comprehensive human resources development strategies and policies still need to be formulated and implemented for the enhancement of social and economic development of the family, the community and the country.

183. In line with the above, governments and donor agencies are recommended to foster cooperation among NAM member countries and between the North-South in the areas of funding, personnel training, technical facilities, institutional building, and even in joint research projects, particularly in collaborative studies.

184. Research findings and data should be extensively provided and disseminated among NAM member countries in particular, and the developing countries in general. In this light it is recommended that efforts be continuously devoted to improve the quality of data, such that policy decision-makers are up-to-date on prevailing realities at all levels.

185. Governments, private industries and drug regulatory agencies are recommended to promote research on all methods of fertility regulation, including women's controlled barrier methods and male methods, according to internationally accepted ethical principles and technical standards, and incorporating women's perspective into all stages of the research process. Cooperation between research institutions and the private industry is most desired.

186. Family well being indicators are strongly advised to be developed by each NAM member country as the first step in the long process of family development.

187. With regards to research in population, significant contributions made to-date are noted. In that light, it is recommended that policy-makers increase their commitment to expand research on male method of contraception and expand, or establish, effective and integrated clinical services adapted to the specific needs of men. Further, on the issue of research it is recommended that more research be made on the abortion practices and the related morbidity and mortality patterns.

CHAPTER XIV
NATIONAL ACTION

BACKGROUND

188. It is a widely held opinion that national action undertaken by countries to address their own population problems, in a broadened context of balanced social and economic development, encompasses the coordinated work of national Governments, regional or local authorities, organizations, institutions, associations, unions or communities.

OBJECTIVES

189. Population is one of the primary assets of national development, and therefore the commitment of all concerned at all levels is needed to strengthen population and development programmes.

190. There is the need to address population problems through effective and concerted action within the framework of a national population policy and to achieve grass-roots involvement in formulating and implementing plans of action in the field of population.

191. There is the dire need to satisfy the growing demand for resources from both governments and NGOs, the private sector and the communities.

192. To obtain sufficient resources to eliminate population problems, including the demand of the population for family planning services, and of all other socio-economic services related to family development.

MAIN ISSUES

193 It is recognized that national Governments are primarily responsible for designing, implementing and evaluating national population policies and programmes. However, it is noted that over-reliance on the government sector can become a bottleneck. It is also noted that there has been a growing recognition of the fact that population policies stand a lesser chance of success in the long-run if their beneficiaries are not fully involved in the design and subsequent implementation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

194. Governments are recommended to increase the awareness of population issues which should be integrated into the national development plans and policies. This means that national development should be people-centered and family-centered. Every action which is based on population policies should be directed to assist in stimulating socio-economic development, alleviating poverty, preserving the environment, and control population growth and balanced population distribution.

195. Aware of the lessons learned from the more advanced population programmes of NAM member countries, it is recommended that leaders, at all levels, need to be invited to commit themselves actively and to play a strong, sustained and highly visible role in promoting and legitimizing voluntary adoption of family planning. Furthermore, it is recommended that religious and other community leaders, at all levels, be invited to play a strong, sustained and highly visible role in promoting and legitimizing voluntary adoption of family planning.

196. Reviewing past experiences in resource mobilization and cognizant of the alarming scarcity of resources in NAM member countries, it is strongly recommended that national governments take a firm lead in designing flexible and innovative approaches for resource allocation. In that light, it is further recommended that

national policy-makers endeavour with keen ardour to integrate all activities related to population and family development programmes

197. It is noted that equity in resource allocation remain an important issue among NAM member countries, and therefore it is called on NAM member countries policy decision-makers to take effective policy measures to ensure equity in the allocation of national and regional resources. It is further recommended that national and sub-national authorities do their utmost to ensure access to services for those who need them.

CHAPTER XV

PARTNERSHIPS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL SECTORS

BACKGROUND

198. There is an increasing recognition of the need for partnership on population and development issues between Governments and non-governmental groups, which are composed of non-governmental organizations, the private sector and local community organizations.

199. In some areas of population and development activities, non-governmental groups may have comparative advantages compared to governmental agencies, either because of their experience of advocacy, or that their programme implementation predate that of Governments, or because they represent and interact with constituencies that are poorly served and hard-to-reach through governmental channels.

OBJECTIVES

200. To enhance close and effective partnerships between governments with local communities, private sector, professional societies, and NGOs in conducting cooperative activities, particularly in hard-to-reach segments and areas.

201. To increase the contribution of NGOs to the implementation of population programmes, such as education, primary health care and family planning.

202. To encourage the self-reliance of the communities in initiating, planning, budgeting, and implementing development activities.

MAIN ISSUES

203. It is noted that NGOs have been actively involved in the various elements of the population programme, and in many instances they have been instrumental in ensuring that national policy goals were achieved.

204. It is believed that by acknowledging the valuable contribution of the private sector, and by seeking more areas for cost-effective and mutually beneficial cooperation, Governments may expect to enhance the efficiency of population and development activities.

205. With regards to local community organizations, it is noted that they may vary from country to country. In some countries, Governments helped establish them, and in others they have been created by the communities themselves. They are generally seen as meeting the needs of families and individuals, and their role is widely and favourably acknowledged.

RECOMMENDATIONS

206. The important contribution of community participation, including the contribution of non-government organizations, to the success of national development programmes, population programmes and environmental programmes, is duly noted. Therefore, the strengthening of the participation of the community and of non-government organizations in national, population and environmental programmes, is urgently recommended.

207. The urgent need is felt for governments to cooperate with the NGOs and with the private sector, to establish adequate reproductive health care facilities and services that are accessible, affordable and acceptable to the community, to all couples and to individuals in equal measure.

208 The significant potentials and existing roles of the non-government organizations and the private sector in population programmes in NAM member countries, and in other developing countries, are noted. Therefore, it is urgently called upon policy-makers at the national and regional levels to promote and strengthen cooperation between the government and the NGOs and the private sector.

209. Recognition is affirmed that, whereas community participation and the participation of NGOs and of the private sector are essential, population-related activities, including the provision of family planning services, is primarily the responsibility of the national government within the overall socio-economic development spheres. It is further reaffirmed that the responsibilities of national governments are for designing, implementing and evaluating population policies and programmes, and therefore, it is recommended that national policies and strategies should ensure that the benefits of development are shared among the widest possible spectrum of the population. It is further reaffirmed that policies and strategies should serve as guide for the implementation of coordinated actions of the government, of the NGOs and of the communities.

210. Urgent strengthening and further development of existing partnership between national governments and NGOs in women, population and development, are recommended.

CHAPTER XVI

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

BACKGROUND

211. It is affirmed that international cooperation in population comprises, in addition to technical and financial assistance by bilateral and multilateral agencies to population activities in developing countries, other forms of cooperation regarding areas such as international migration and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. It is imperative to enhance concessional aid flows from bilateral and multilateral donors for poverty alleviation, sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

OBJECTIVES

212. The general objective of international cooperation is to maximize the sharing of experiences about population programmes, through increasing collaboration and strengthening partnership and through generating more resources to meet the ever increasing population and development needs of developing countries.

MAIN ISSUES

213. The coordination of international inputs to population and development is primarily the responsibility of Governments. In this regard, it is firmly believed that to fulfill this task there is the need for cooperation of all donors and active participants, including the specialized agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations.

214. It is regretted that little progress has been achieved by donor countries in recent years in meeting the agreed level of 0.7% of their GNP as official development

assistance for developing countries and that within such assistance the portion devoted to population activities by donors has, with few exceptions, failed to meet agreed levels.

RECOMMENDATIONS

215. Adhering to the basic premise that as the needs for resources are ever increasing, and that the resources given to population and development programmes in the developing countries in general, and in NAM member countries, in particular, should not plateau nor decrease, it is recommended that the international donor community increase their contributions and resource allocation to the population programmes.

216. It is recommended that national and international institutional frameworks and mechanisms be enhanced maintained and strengthened, to promote international, regional and sub-regional cooperation and to mobilize the resources required to address population and development issues.

217. Recognizing past international fora wherein calls were made on the partnerships between governments, non-government organizations and the private sector, and being cognizant of the potentials which could be obtained from such partnerships, it is strongly urged that NAM member countries and other developing countries formulate and implement appropriate policies to strengthen these relationships.

218. It is noted that NAM member countries and other developing countries should not rely solely on assistance from the developed countries, mainly the North governments. It is further noted that significant strides have been made in the schemes of Technical Cooperation among the Developing Countries (TCDC), and therefore called for the amplification of TCDC as an important catalyst for cooperation, and as a significant dimension of international resource mobilization

In the same train of thought, it is recommended to all to establish global partnership and cooperation with bilateral, multilateral and tripartite arrangements.

219. National and international decision policy-makers are called upon to consider the possibilities of renewing the invitation of present and potential contributing agencies and nations to further develop and strengthen international cooperation in population related programmes.

220. Governments should commit themselves to expand and strengthen present efforts, initiate new and concrete programmes of cooperation, including modalities for such cooperation. It should take into account the evolutionary and flexible approaches; whereby programmes or projects consider viable activities which could be launched by a number of developing countries, as long as such programmes or projects remain open to all developing countries.

CHAPTER XVII
FOLLOW-UP TO THE CONFERENCE

RECOMMENDATIONS

221. It is called upon to all concerned that all pertinent documents emanating from the Ministerial Meeting on Population of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Denpasar on 11 to 13 November 1993 be utilized to the maximum towards the success of the ICPD 1994, in Cairo, Egypt.

222. Strong commitments need to be made to ensure that all the recommendations emanating from the Ministerial Meeting on Population of NAM, held in Denpasar from 12 to 13 November 1993 are implemented with thoroughness.

223. The United Nations and its agencies, particularly the UNFPA and other donors are greatly appreciated for their significant assistance to population and family planning programmes of the developing countries, and of NAM member countries in particular. Anticipating that greater assistance from UNFPA will be needed, all UN member governments and other donors are called upon to increase their contribution to the UNFPA.

224. It is recommended that Indonesia, in her capacity as Chairman of NAM, given the mandate to forward the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting on Population of NAM to the appropriate United Nations agencies and to the ICPD Preparatory Committee meeting in April 1994, and to take all necessary actions to ensure that these recommendations are duly taken into consideration.

225. For the success of ICPD 1994 in Cairo, it is recommended that NAM establishes a forum during the ICPD 1994 in Cairo to ensure the appropriate consideration and implementation of the recommendations emanating from the Ministerial Meeting on Population of NAM.

226. It is decided to submit the above recommendations to the respective Heads of State or Government, and to the international community through the established mechanisms and procedures. Furthermore, anticipation is expressed that these recommendations will be given appropriate consideration by the Heads of State or Governments for actions towards the success of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt in 1994.

ANNEX II

Non-Aligned Movement support for South-South collaboration in the field of population and family planning, adopted at the Ministerial Meeting on Population of the Non-Aligned Movement, held at Bali from 9 to 13 November 1993

A. Introduction

Over the past few years, there has been increasing interest in establishing and strengthening direct collaboration schemes among NAM country programmes aimed to promote development. This emphasis culminated in the September 1992 Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. At this meeting, for the first time at such a large high-level gathering, South-South collaboration in the promotion of development was a major focus of discussion. The resulting Jakarta Message: A Call for Collective Action and the Democratization of International Relations stressed that " [a] shift of focus in international relations towards strengthening multi-lateral cooperation for development has become indispensable".

Population was one of the few fields specifically addressed by this conference as an area where such multi-lateral cooperation should be instituted. The Conference called for a Ministerial-level meeting to address the intensification of the exchange of information on NAM countries' population policies and programmes, as well as the organization of South-South cooperation and assistance arrangements. The meeting of Ministers is also intended to serve a second purpose - to prepare member countries for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development.

Subsequent to the September 1992 leaders' meeting, the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Non-Aligned Movement elaborated upon the Conference's conclusions and took note of the Government of Indonesia's readiness to host a Meeting of Experts to prepare for the Population Ministerial-level meeting. This meeting was conducted in July 1993 and prepared a series of recommendations concerning South-South collaboration and other issues.

The basic premise behind these recommendations was that direct cooperation among NAM countries in developing and improving their population programmes should increase. The question the experts addressed was not whether this ought to occur, but rather how it might be accomplished.

The Expert Group Meeting identified thirteen 'modalities' for South-South cooperation in the field of population. Some of these already exist; others are plausible. Each of these modalities or approaches represents a way of sharing ideas concerning population activities and programmes - sharing ideas in such a way as to enable countries to learn about and benefit from the experiences of others.

Following the discussion of modalities of collaboration, the Expert Group Meeting also briefly addressed the issue of financing them.

B. Modalities of Cooperation

There are a number of different modalities for collaboration among countries in the field of population. Thirteen of these are described below, but this list is not considered to be complete.

A very basic prerequisite for all modalities of inter-country cooperation in the field of population is mutual readiness, or openness. Countries must be open-minded, willing to share with others and willing to learn from others.

A second prerequisite is a mutually-intelligible language. Usually, the learning of the medium of communication, when it is not an individual's first language, must be undertaken separate from - and usually prior to - the implementation of the population-related collaboration. In some instances, for relatively longer modalities of collaboration, the language may be learned as part of the programme. In other instances, especially for fairly intensive, multi-person modalities of collaboration, a translator may be brought from the home country or obtained within the recipient country.

Depending upon the needs, language, cost, and other factors, for some of the following modalities of collaboration, it would be desirable to establish mechanisms to implement them sub-regionally as well as regionally worldwide. Furthermore, it would also be desirable to

establish mechanisms for similar cooperation schemes to be developed among the NGOs in NAM member countries, as well as among governments.

1. Training Programmes

The most traditional, but still important approach by which NAM countries can assist one another is to train personnel in specific skills. Content of existing programmes is often of a medical or demographic nature. This type of content tends to be amenable to inter-country training and exchange of experience because variations from one programme to another are often minimal.

Compared with medical and demographic content, the policy and managerial content of family planning, migration, and other population programmes tend to differ more from each other, as these are, to a great extent, conditioned by socio-cultural and political structures and processes. Nevertheless, certain managerial principles, experience, knowledge and skills may, in some cases, be sufficiently similar across programmes to allow training in one country to be adoptable/applicable to a population programme in another country.

2. Observation-Study Tours

The concept of an 'observation-study tour' developed out of dissatisfaction with the type of inter-country visit or 'tour' in which one or a group of people from one country visit another, meet with a few official, and perhaps make a brief field trip to observe some aspects of the programme in operation. Such a programme, it was felt, usually did not result in the visitors or the people visited learning enough to make such a trip worthwhile.

An Observation-Study Tour (OST) is a hybrid combining structured observation of selected elements of the programme with intellectual study of the observed events. An OST related of a family planning programme, for example, might comprise:

1. A relatively brief orientation, providing participants with an overview of the country's family planning programme activities.

2. Field observation in one or two field sites, focussed mainly on the grassroots level. Participants observe some of the integrated community-financed family planning and health services and grassroots-level planning and evaluation meetings and other events, which constitute the village's family planning programme. Offices and field sites to be visited should be relevant to the interest and background of the participants. Opportunities are provided for open dialogue with volunteers, other villagers, community leaders, and programme staff at all levels. Each day ends with a consolidation session to assist people to better understand the programme and to start developing ideas to improve their own family planning activities.
   These field visits are, by far, the largest part of any OST.

3. A final workshop, to further assist participants to reconstruct their field experience and consolidate their ideas for what they will do on return home. It is here that participants are required to be creative by exercising analysis, synthesis, and judgement. In most instances, participants prepare some type of plan outlining improvements they intend to undertake in an aspect of their countries' family planning programmes.

Similarly-structured OSTs might be developed for other aspects of a population programme in which there is community activity, such as a transmigration scheme, or community education or rural health programmes.

An OST differs from a training programme in that the objective is not to learn a pre-established skill or set of skills. Rather, the objective is for each participant to think creatively about improvements in his or her own country's or agency's programme. The structured observation of selected aspects of another programme, the opportunity to discuss what they observe directly with the field implementors, and the many opportunities to discuss the observation and broader issues with facilitators and with their peers from other countries and different backgrounds provides a unique intellectual venture, an atmosphere within which this creative thinking occurs.

3. Technical Assistance

People who work day in and day out on the implementation of an aspect of a national population programme obtain considerable practical experience; they know what works and what does not. This knowledge can be extremely helpful for other countries that have less developed population programmes and would like to short-cut the trial-and-error process of determining how best to plan and implement activities, and to achieve their objectives without repeating the same mistakes others have made.

Perhaps the most useful ways in which technical assistance can be provided from one country to another relate to the various operational and support systems of which virtually all programmes comprise. For example, virtually all family planning programmes contain units responsible for personnel, training, IEC, contraceptive services, etc.; experienced personnel from a unit in one country can help the equivalent unit in another country to assess what it does and to explore possible improvements. In addition, there are some functions, such as institutional development and planning/managing community participation, that are much better developed in some countries' programmes than in others.

This type of technical assistance has another de facto objective; the consultant often returns to his or her own country's programme having learned new ideas which he is then able to apply. On the other hand, the consultant should encompass the transfer of technology depending on the needs of particular countries.

The more traditional providers of technical assistance, from multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies, tend to have a very different type of basic work experience - either broader in perspective, or more cross-national, or both. Technical assistance from one population or family planning programme to another should be perceived as being complementary to the more traditional types; both are useful, but for different purposes.
Should encompass the transfer of techonology - depending on the needs of particular countries.

4. Internship

Historically, the most common way of learning how to perform a task or set of tasks has been to observe someone else who is already competent. Whether in the context of a child watching a parent, or a formal apprenticeship arrangement, this method of learning has proven to be effective in all our countries. However, it has not as yet been employed as an approach to help personnel from a population programme in one country to share experiences with people from other countries.

It is possible to develop a form of inter-country collaboration in which an individual from one country observes and learns from his or her peer - a person in a very similar position - in another country. In essence, the intern spends a period of time with the peer, observing and discussing. Through direct experience and socialization, an intern has ample opportunity to understand intricate and intangible work processes. This approach might be undertaken for people in various high- and mid-level positions in central or regional offices, or for lower-level positions such as fieldworkers or their supervisors.

5. Long-term High Level Training

The leaders of national and other population programmes often have obtained their broad-based understanding of population issues through long-term high level education in developed countries. Many of the universities and institutions in NAM countries gear their programmes at least partially for the needs of foreign students.

Many universities and institutions in NAM countries now provide undergraduate and graduate programmes in population-related areas. These programmes, of course, are primarily aimed at increasing the quantity and improving the quality of domestic population knowledge and skills. In some instances, these programmes have now reached the stage of being able to provide quality study which can be relevant for people in other countries.

Language might constitute a potential barrier to this type of cooperation, although this is by no means insurmountable.

6. Meetings, Seminars, and Workshops

Inter-NAM member country collaboration may take the form of different types of gatherings of people - seminars, workshops, conferences, etc. These might be held either on a regular, periodic or irregular basis. Such meetings might be attended by policy-makers in population programmes, with the purpose of sharing their experiences in establishing, implementing, and modifying different types of population policies. Or such meetings might be at lower levels, involving experts in various aspects of the implementation of the policies.

7. High-level Visits

A different type of collaboration are the visits of Ministers and other high-level dignitaries. Such visits, obviously, have a variety of different types of goals, some of which may have little or nothing to do with population programmes. But within the context of their population goals, if they are planned well, they can be beneficial to both countries. For example, such visits provide unique opportunities to enhance political commitment and to mobilize human and other resources for the population programme.

8. Cross-National Surveys and Other Joint Research

Another way NAM countries can learn from each other is to participate in studies which compare some aspects of the population programme across countries. The Multi-Country Demographic and Health Surveys - each of which is specific to a country while still obtaining comparable information from different countries - are one substantial example. Other types of multi-country studies - bio-medical, management, demographic, etc. can also contribute to our learning about each other and, thus, about our own country's population progress and problems.

9. Purchase/Exchange/Donation/Loan of Contraceptives and Other Supplies and Equipment

Most of the supplies of contraceptives which are not manufactured domestically tend to come from developed countries. Many NAM countries have now developed their own manufacturing capabilities. Where the quality of the products is good and production capability is higher than needed for domestic consumption, NAM countries can assist each other by obtaining contraceptives from each other.

The same applies to other types of supplies and equipment used in population programmes. On the one hand, there are some selected items which are population programme-specific, such as technical manuals, surgical equipment, etc.; on the other, there are items that are needed for virtually any type of programme, from paper clips to vehicles.

10. Joint Production of Contraceptives and Related Medical Commodities

For large countries with sufficient contraceptive users, the economies of scale are sufficient to warrant the manufacture of contraceptives domestically. But for smaller countries, this is not the case. Agreements could be made to encourage neighboring countries to collaborate in various ways on the production of contraceptives - joint development of individual factories, joint planning of production capability for several different types of contraceptives, etc.

The same approach could be used for other commodities related to the population programme.

11. Marketing and Trading Cooperation

Population programme commodities which are produced in one country might be sold in another region of the world where the producer country's contacts are minimal. Another NAM member country with closer ties to the other region might assist in marketing and/or trading. In exchange, the producer might provide the commodity to the NAM partner at much reduced rates, thus benefiting both countries.

12. Information Exchange

The least costly, yet important/useful approach to inter-country collaboration is the sharing of information. Such sharing of information should continue, and become institutionalized. But for such an approach to be relevant and effective, there is a need for assessment of quality and selectivity, as well as translation, to proceed the sending of anything from one country to another.

Establishment of computerized and other information networks including the development of data base on several aspects of population has already begun. These networks should be extended to NAM member countries or to various sub-groups of NAM countries.

13. Cooperation in Collaborating with Other NAM Countries

An example of such collaboration may be considered. Assume that two NAM member countries have each developed effective procedures for some aspects of their population programmes, but that there are significant differences in the way they implement their programmes. Each is willing and able to share their experience with other countries. In such a situation, it would be highly desirable for people from other countries to learn about the approaches being used in both of the successful programmes, through a process that would help them to relate this comparison to their own country's situation. An OST, or an internship or a narrowly focused comparative study could be conducted in such a way that comparable elements of the two more advanced programmes can be understood and analyzed.

Such a tri-lateral arrangement requires that bi-lateral planning be conducted first by the two more advanced programmes, followed by joint marketing and implementation.

C. Financial Resources to Support Collaboration

There are numerous mechanisms which could be used to pay for the various modalities of inter-country collaboration described above. Some of these involve financial exchanges and assistance between or among NAM countries only, while others involve assistance from international, bi-lateral or other donor agencies.

1. South-South Financing Mechanisms

a. Pure bi-lateral

Some of collaboration modalities may be funded by the two countries themselves, with no external assistance at all. For example, for technical assistance, country A could pay the salaries and international transportation of its personnel who go to assist country B. The latter might pay for the consultant's travel and living costs, pocket- money, and implementation expenses such as translation and photocopying. This sharing of costs between the two significantly reduces either country's outlay.

Commodities produced in one country may also be provided to another country, with the latter sharing in the transport costs.

Pure bi-lateral cooperation of this nature is possible for any modality of collaboration. However, it can only be viable on a relatively small scale, as most of the NAM countries do not have sufficient financial resources to sustain such costs beyond an occasional or introductory assistance.

b. **Primarily bi-lateral but involving supplementary assistance by a donor agency**

TCDC Training Programmes and OSTs: For the past decade, under the UNDP multi-sectoral project on technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC), a number of countries have been regularly conducting training programmes and OSTs. Under this project, the government of the country that conducts the training bears all domestic costs; the international travel costs are covered through the UNDP IPF mechanism.

Donor Supplementing of a Collaborative Approach to Technical Assistance: Technical assistance may be provided in such a way that each government pays part of the costs, with some additional assistance provided by a donor agency. For example, country A might pay the salary of an individual from that country who serves as a consultant in country B. Country B could pay the per diem at local rates, as well as local transportation and other incidental costs, while a donor agency pays the international travel and 'tops off' the per diem.

2. **Tripartite Financing Mechanisms**

a. **Donor support to one country implemented through another**

In most cases, multi-lateral or bi-lateral donor support is intended to assist an agency or agencies in one country. Rarely are there projects specifically designed to promote collaboration between two or more countries. This is accentuated by donor agency personnel and procedures which are usually country-based. Even where a donor agency assists two NAM member countries, they usually have no mechanism to allow them to establish a single project with objectives for both countries. In each of the following examples, there is some form of collaboration among NAM member countries.

Fellowships for Training Programmes, OSTs, and Internships: Many donor-funded projects contain funds for short-term training abroad. With most bi-lateral donor agencies, these are primarily intended for use in the donor's own country, rather than in third countries. But for multi-lateral donor-funded projects - and increasingly for bi-lateral projects as well - this training may be conducted in other NAM member countries. In most instances, although earmarked for 'training', the funds could be used for OSTs and for internships.

When a NAM member country conducts training or OSTs on a regularly-scheduled basis, in some instances, the same donor may continue to send people from the same country frequently. In other instances, this is only done on a one-time basis. From the donor's perspective, being able to choose like this is simple and convenient because there is no long-term commitment. The negative corollary to this is that the agency receiving such trainees may have difficulty with its long-term planning.

Fellowships for Long-term Degree Training: Many donor-funded projects - both sector-specific and broader - include funds for long-term degree training, usually at the graduate level. With bi-lateral donors, this is nearly always intended for use in the donor country. But with multi-lateral donors, the training sometimes may be conducted in other countries, including NAM countries.

Purchase of Commodities: Bi-laterally-funded projects encourage the purchase of project commodities in their own country or the recipient country. When a commodity is not produced in the recipient country, most projects do not encourage the purchase in other NAM member countries. In most instances, the commodity is obtained from the donor country of from other developed countries.

b. Long-term multi-country donor support through the country offering the assistance

There are a small number of examples in which a bi-lateral or multi-lateral donor agency assists countries by way of a third country. The commonest form of this approach is to

provide fellowships for a NAM member country agency which conducts training or OSTs; the fellowships are implemented through and by the training agency itself and are either open to fellows from any country or earmarked for a given set of countries.

c. Long-term donor support for one country's relations with a second country

What may be the most effective approach to helping two countries to learn from each other is for a donor agency to serve as a catalyst to a bi-lateral relationship. For example, where two NAM member countries are at different stages in the development of their population programmes, a donor could help by supporting a series of bi-lateral exchanges between them. Some combination of training, OSTs, technical assistance, research, visits, seminars, and commodities, spread over several years in an integrated fashion, would be an optimal way for one country to learn from the other and for the country with the more advanced programme to re-assess its own procedures.

d. Donor preference for NAM countries in commodity purchase

When purchasing commodities for their projects, donor agencies should adhere to the principle of free open market system, which allow purchases from NAM countries.

D. NAM Arrangements to Strengthen, Support and Sustain South-South Collaboration: A Proposal

Most of the 'modalities' of collaboration described above involve bi-lateral relationships between two NAM member countries. In some instances - such as multi-country training programmes and observation-study tours - more than two countries may be involved, although such instances may be considered as a series of bi-lateral linkages. Most of the financing arrangements described above comprise tri-lateral linkages among two NAM member countries and a donor agency. Clearly, the quality of these bi- and tri-lateral

relationships are the major requirements for success of this type of collaboration which should be based on a regular follow-up and evaluation on implementation of the plan. Within this context, the role of NGO and gender will be considered.

In such a situation, what might the Non-Aligned Movement, as a larger institution, do to facilitate this bi- and tri-lateral collaboration ? Four possibilities may be suggested here:

1. NAM could assist individual countries and pairs of countries by serving as an information and communication link - learning the strengths of each country's programme, and the modalities they have established to share their strengths, then helping to bring about appropriate linkages.

2. NAM could help the relatively more advanced population programmes to establish institutional arrangements for sharing their experiences with others more effectively, and to learn from each other how to optimize the quality of these programmes.

3. NAM could serve as an advocate with donor agencies, helping the donors to understand the value of this type of collaboration, and to restructure their financial and technical assistance efforts to offer greater opportunities for South-South (or North-South South) cooperation, rather than focusing largely on North-South arrangements.

4. NAM could serve as a monitor of South-South collaboration, observing and reporting on the different schemes as they develop.

To be able to do this effectively, the Non-Aligned Movement would require some type of implementation mechanism in order to undertake the following functions.

1. Learning the strengths, weaknesses, and experiences of member countries in conducting each modality of collaboration. Compiling this information into forms usable by member countries.

2. Designing, developing, disseminating appropriate ways of sharing this information with other member countries. This would include both communications with individual countries to assist them to establish linkages to fulfill their own needs, plus broader more general communications with all member countries, or with countries by region.

3. Communication with multi-lateral and bi-lateral donor agencies to assist them to better understand the value of South-South and North-South-South cooperation and to help them modify their funding procedures accordingly.

4. Planning technical and administrative aspects of NAM- sponsored conferences and other meetings, in cooperation with relevant government agencies, and preparing reports to NAM on each of the meetings.

5. Preparing broader reports to NAM on the achievements and problems of South-South and North-South-South cooperation in the field of population and family planning.

To ensure that this cooperation continues to grow and is helpful to member countries, it would be desirable to hold periodic consultations and other types of meetings of parts or all of the NAM, and at various levels (Ministers, Senior Officials, Experts).

For the initial period, the following types and levels of meetings are suggested:

1. An annual worldwide meeting of ministers of population to oversee the development of South-South cooperation in population and family planning, as well as to address other relevant issues.

2. Occasional narrowly-focused worldwide, regional, and/or sub-regional meetings of technical personnel in order to share experiences and assist each other to further develop their programmes.

As a means of consolidating these suggestions, the following might be a plausible schedule for meetings to be conducted during the next two years:

Apr 94 Worldwide or regional technical meetings of education and training institution personnel on some aspects of education or training in population programmes.

Sept 94 Meeting of NAM Ministers of Population in conjunction with Cairo Conference.

Dec 94 Worldwide or regional technical meeting on some aspects of management of population programmes, such as the management of community participation.

May 95 Meeting of NAM Ministers of Population

ANNEX III

Denpasar Declaration on Population and Development, adopted at the Ministerial Meeting on Population of the Non-Aligned Movement, held at Bali from 9 to 13 November 1993

We, the participants at the Ministerial Meeting on population of the Non-Aligned Movement in Bali, Indonesia, from 11 -13 November, 1993,

Reaffirming the national sovereignty of all countries in formulating, adopting and implementing their population policies, mindful of their culture, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions;

Recalling the Decision on Population of the Heads of State and Government at the Tenth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Jakarta, 1-6 September 1992;

Recalling further the important results of the Meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Non-Aligned Movement, Bali, 10-13 May 1993;

Taking note of the importance of the International Conference on Population and Development to be held from 5 to 13 September 1994 in Cairo, Egypt;

Recognizing that:

a) Population should be treated as an integral part of the development process and should not be considered in isolation from the overall development issues;

b) Population policies and development efforts should be designed at improving the quality of life for present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;

c) The alleviation of poverty is essential to the dignity of human kind and fundamental to the achievement of sustainable development.

Reaffirming **that:**

a) **Human beings are the centre of concern for sustainable development and human resource development are the essential means to achieve economic, social and development objectives;**

b) **The right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being is a fundamental human right for people of all ages, and the promotion of this right is a moral imperative for the international community;**

c) **The full and harmonious integration of women into the development process at all levels toward attaining gender equality must be a central goal of the Non-Aligned Movement.**

d) **A shift of focus in international relations toward strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation for development has become indispensable, and that a determined effort to intensify South-South cooperation for collective self-reliance is imperative;**

e) **Non-aligned and other developing countries should participate effectively in the International Conference on Population and Development to be convened in Cairo, in 1994, and also regard the follow-up of its outcome is of utmost importance.**

ADOPT **the following Declaration and approve the attached documents on Issues and Recommendations for The International Conference on Population and Development, 1994 and Non-Aligned Movement Support for South-South Collaboration in the Field of Population and Family Planning.**

1. **The Ministers call for concrete improvements in international cooperation for promoting, economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries. For this purpose, goals, targets and means of implementation should be established for the fulfillment of all appropriate policies, and progress should be monitored regularly as it affect population.**

2. The Ministers reaffirm that population issues should be closely integrated with development because they are interlinked and must be addressed in a holistic manner. They stress that improvements in education, health, employment, the role of women in society, the promotion of family well-being, and increased access to family planning services are crucial for the achievement of population goals. Furthermore, they affirm that the time has now come to recognize the world-wide necessity to achieve population stabilization and for each country to adopt the necessary policies and programmes to this end, consistent with its own culture and the development process.

3. The Ministers underline the fact that size, growth, structure and composition of the population have a significant impact on its socio-economic development. They express concern at the continued deterioration of the economic situation and social conditions in many of the developing countries, which have led to a decline or slow improvement in the standard of living, and to the persistent increase of unemployment and widespread poverty. Furthermore, they note that the serious deterioration of the social and economic situation has diminished their ability to implement their population and development policies and programmes.

4. The Ministers stress the importance of the formulation of population policies and programmes that seek simultaneously to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development, taking into account the interlinkage of population with poverty, production, distribution and consumption patterns, environmental quality, natural resources, and economic, social and gender inequality. They also stress that sustained socio-economic development has a fundamental impact on population programmes. They recommend the formulation of medium and long-term policies and programmes that simultaneously address population, economic growth and sustainable development, alleviate poverty and reduce social inequality, and ensure the needs of the poor in all countries, are fully addressed.

5. The Ministers note that the implementation of population policies and programmes is the responsibility of the national governments. In this respect, they commend the significant efforts made by national governments to formulate and implement their respective national population policies and programmes, and they recognize the achievements to date. They further emphasize that the international community should support the national policies

and programmes of all countries, especially developing countries, taking into account the sovereign right of all countries to formulate, adopt and implement their own policies.

6. The Ministers stress that the global magnitude of the population issues, combined with unsustainable production and over consumption patterns leading to environmental degradation, threaten the very basis on which life depends. The population is an essential factor affecting sustainable development aimed at improving the quality of life. This has also led to the realization that the future of countries is inextricably linked and that this interdependence necessitates international cooperation. For an evolving collaboration and partnership among all countries of the world, they emphasize that developing countries should articulate their own priority programmes and needs for support, and that developed countries should commit themselves to assist in addressing these priorities.

7. The Ministers stress that the alleviation of poverty is an indispensable requirement for the full implementation of population policies and programmes which contribute to improving the quality of life and to social and political stability. Hence, they reaffirm the need for governments to formulate population policies and programmes which aim at improving the quality of human resources, expansion of employment opportunities and ensuring the integration of marginalized and disadvantaged groups.

8. The Minister recognize that a strong national commitment to population policies helps raise the level of awareness of people on population issues and leads to the strengthening of the implementation of such policies at all levels of society. They urge governments and those involved politically and culturally at both the national and international level to increase their commitment to population related policies and programmes.

9. The Ministers stress the need to build on the gains achieved in establishing and strengthening the role of women in harmonious partnerships in social, economic, cultural and political life. To that end, a high priority developmental goal should be to adopt policies sensitive to gender concerns in the areas of education, reproductive choice and health, economy, and labour participation. The key role of women in population policy-making and programme implementation and their participation in population, environmental and development programmes should be ensured.

10. The Ministers stress that the family, is the basis of social life and development Therefore it is the society's most fundamental development resource. The family contributes significantly to maintaining sustainable development. Furthermore, they note that the family also plays an important role in transmitting values from one generation the next and thus it is a primary agent of social change. They emphasize that governments, in accordance with their social and cultural conditions, should mobilize all possible means available to preserve and strengthen the family.

11. The Ministers stress that family planning programmes should be designed to help families to achieve their desired family size and to improve their quality of life. They note the importance of enhancing the quality of the operational aspects, including the incorporation of appropriate social factors in the programme implementation. They urge that special attention should be given to improving mother, infant and child health, to reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality, to improving the status of women, to raising the levels of education of all children, especially girls, to providing a wide range of information and communication, to facilitating efforts to reduce birth rates, and to alleviating poverty, with a view to improving quality of life of the people.

12. The Ministers express their concern at the disparities between maternal, infant and child mortality and life expectancy in developing and developed countries. They urge the governments to ensure that families and, in particular, women and children, have access to a full range of essential and appropriate quality health services and programmes. Such services should be accessible to all families and should contribute to reducing maternal, infant and child mortality and morbidity, and to promote healthy births outcomes and healthy development of children.

13. The Ministers note that improvements in health promotion, disease prevention and control and their effects on morbidity and mortality levels and trends in the NAM countries have been significant. However, in some countries these problems still exist and new problems have arisen. New problems include among others, traffic accidents, drug abuse, and the presence of pandemic disease of HIV/AIDS. Hence they urge all governments to give particular attention to their health development programmes in order to reduce inequities in health, to improve access to health care with emphasis on major health issues such as

HIV/AIDS, including its social and economic consequences, and to promote healthy life-styles, better nutrition and a healthy environment.

14. The Ministers underline the important role that information, education, and communication (IEC) can play in addressing population and development issues, ranging from family planning and health programmes to human resources development, advancement of the status of women, and protection of the environment. They urge that IEC concerning population issues should be provided to both sexes and to all age groups at all levels, in both formal and informal settings, taking into consideration the appropriate needs of each population group. Furthermore, they also underline that the press and other mass media can play an important role, especially in awareness creation about population and family planning issues.

15. The Ministers also note that population research and development is of fundamental importance for policies, programmes and for their implementation, and further urge governments and funding agencies to support such research. In particular, they emphasize the importance of research to promote reproductive health and safe motherhood, including its effects on subsequent reproductive health, fertility and contraceptive practice.

16. The Ministers note the importance of data collection and flow of information concerning population for policy formulation and programme implementation. They urge governments to continue to strengthen and encourage a more systematic flow and use of such information in order to integrate the population into the development process and to adopt policies and programmes to meet their desired goals.

17. Taking into account that the effectiveness of population policies and programmes greatly depends upon personal and community-based interactions, the Ministers stress the need to incorporate community participation at every stage of the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies and programmes. In this respect, informal leaders, NGOs and grass-root organizations working in population-related areas, as well as local governments, should be actively encouraged and supported by governments

18. The Ministers note that international migration is a phenomenon that has existed throughout history and will continue to exist owing to economic disparities between countries. The Ministers note with concern about the problems of migrant workers and stress that the governments of the country of origin and the country of destination should improve the dissemination of information and promote consultation with a view to reaching a broad national and international consensus on these issues.

19. The Ministers note that cooperation among countries should be built upon a strengthened partnership based on mutual interest and shared responsibilities with mutual commitments. While developing countries have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, including the formulation and implementation of appropriate national policies relating to population and development, developed countries have a special responsibility to help create a favourable international economic environment.

20. The Ministers note that the global economic system remains characterized by deepening imbalances and pervasive uncertainties which weigh heavily against the interests of the NAM member countries despite efforts made by them to undertake economic reforms including, when and where necessary, structural adjustment programmes. The problems of the continuing debt crisis, volatile interest rates, reduced capital flows to developing countries, deteriorating terms of trade, persistent decline in commodity prices, mounting protectionism in the developed countries and restricted access to market and technology as well as the recent negative net transfer of financial resources from developing to developed countries which has prevailed until recent years and poverty have seriously undermined the development efforts of the developing countries.

21. The Ministers stress that the developing countries require substantial additional financial assistance. While they underline the need for their respective governments to become gradually self-reliant in resource mobilization, they call upon the bilateral and multilateral donors to enhance concessional financial resource flows to developing countries. The developed countries should contribute effectively to the reduction of poverty and sustained economic growth of the developing countries.

22. The Ministers emphasize the need to create an enhanced and predictable level of funding in support of medium and long-term objectives to implement population and development policies and programmes with the goal of establishing a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new forms and levels of cooperation among the States, key sectors of society and people.

23. The Ministers reaffirm that technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) is an important means for strengthening the national and their collective self-reliance by promoting effective mobilization of human resources, the exchange of information, and the sharing of development experience on a regular basis. In this vein, they stress that the population issue is one of the subjects that directly addresses their most common and critical needs and could be best accommodated in the forum of TCDC. Therefore, they welcome South-South collaboration in the field of population and family planning and call on their respective governments to participate actively in this collaboration. They further call on donor governments and institutions to provide assistance for such collaboration, particularly with regard to capacity building for population and development programmes.

24. The Ministers stress the need to encourage the expansion of bilateral, multilateral and other collaborating modalities of sharing experiences in population and development among developing countries. They urge donor agencies to improve and modify their funding procedures to facilitate and give higher priority to supporting these direct South-South collaborative arrangements. They call upon developed countries and funding agencies to facilitate a substantial transfer of technology and resources to the NAM countries for population and development programmes that correspond to their assessed needs and priorities.

25. The Ministers stress the need to explore all possibilities to establish mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the recommendations taken at this Meeting. In this respect, they note that convening periodic meetings or other forms of consultation among NAM member countries at various levels would be desirable. Furthermore, they reaffirm that the need for the coordination of population and development efforts and strategies with the Group of 77 is of crucial importance.

26 The Ministers recalling the historic Jakarta Summit Declaration, express their concern on the population condition prevailing in the Israeli occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and call upon the international community to ensure the protection of the population living under occupation and realize their inalienable political and national rights, in accordance with UN relevant resolutions.

27. The Ministers underline the importance of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) to be held in Cairo, Egypt from 5 to 13 September 1994, as a means to promote cooperation and to formulate a programme of action with recommendations on population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries for the next decade and beyond. They welcome the preparatory process, its spirit and efforts aimed at the successful outcome of the Cairo Conference, and they further call upon all States to participate actively and contribute constructively to the process and its recommendations.